

Wilson Seeks Big Man to Act For U.S. Abroad

America's Envoy to Europe After League Is Adopted Will Have Powers Second Only to the President's

Status Must Be Fixed

Col. House Averse to Accepting Post, Financial Representative's Grave Tasks

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, May 13.—In addition to the representatives of the United States in the assembly and council of the league of nations, an American of broad vision and plenty of courage must be found to act as the government's delegate in Europe after the peace treaty is signed.

His job may last for five years, or even longer, depending largely upon the attitude of the Germans and the promptness with which they carry out the terms of the treaty.

This representative will have power second only to that of the President of the United States. Therefore, when the peace treaty comes before the Senate for ratification it must be decided whether he will be answerable to the Chief Executive only or to the Senate as well. It must also be determined whether his appointment will have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Work Will Be Exacting

The importance of finding a man free from all political influence cannot be overestimated. He need not necessarily be a financier or a lawyer. Since the work is most exacting, it is highly probable that more than one man will hold the job before the work is done, but it is hoped that the first selection will be able to remain at least a year.

Around him will be gathered a group of experts on law, finance and industry. I cannot say whether the President already has some one in mind, but it is obvious that he will be forced to make a decision soon. Mr. Wilson might wish to have Colonel House fill the place, but it is not likely that the colonel would accept, for he is tired and not in the best of health.

None of the financial leaders here at present would be inclined even to consider the acceptance of a position with such arduous duties.

Under the terms of the reparations commission will include an American, who will have to aid in the determination of innumerable questions affecting world finance. Among the problems he will be called upon to consider will be what countries shall receive certain German bonds, how much Germany can pay without injury to other countries, and what are the best methods of raising the value of the mark in foreign exchange.

The solution of these problems will affect the economic and commercial situation of the world over.

Allies Invite Hungary Reds To Conference

Continued from page 1

20 Delegates for U. S.

The United States will be represented by twenty delegates under the plan for the internationalization of the Chinese railways proposed by a British expert, according to Dr. Ushiburo Kobayashi, Japanese Financial Commissioner in Peking, as quoted in the Tokio "Asahi."

"Internationalization of China's railways was first mooted by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Liang Shih-ch'ang," he said. "Before Mr. Liang went to Europe as a special envoy, he made some arrangements while in America with the United States. Fearing to evoke unfavorable public opinion in China against him, he changed his attitude, and is now opposing the proposal, together with the Japanese and others."

The object of the syndicate organized at the instance of Liang and others is, of course, connected with the railways. The banks interested in the syndicate will each subscribe 30,000,000 Chinese dollars. This amount is not to be used for undertaking business enterprises, but is to be devoted, together with foreign capital, to the perfection of the uncompleted portion of the railways. It is not yet known where the necessary capital will be found, but it is supposed that the larger part probably will come from the United States.

It seems that under the proposed plan for the internationalization of the Chinese railways Great Britain will be represented by twenty-two delegates on the executive committee, the United States by twenty and Japan by nine. It is proper that Great Britain should have twenty-two representatives on the committee, but I wonder on what basis twenty representatives have been assigned for the United States. This, however, shows how great is the influence of the United States."

VIENNA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Reports from Budapest say that the position of the Hungarian Communist government appears to have grown stronger in the last few days.

The belief that the Rumanian advance has encouraged the Communists, who held that the Rumanians undertook more than they were able to accomplish if their intention was to reach Budapest. The Rumanians, however, have been effective in their attack on the Czechoslovak and have cut off communication between Budapest and Russia by way of the Ukraine.

The peace negotiations at Paris are

being watched closely by the Communist government. The "Volkstimme" and other newspapers in Budapest denounce the peace treaty as "capitalistic," aiming at the enslavement of "our noble German brothers."

Confiscate Bourgeoisie Shirts

Because there are no cloth factories in operation the Hungarian government has ordered further requisitions of cloth, cotton, linen goods and the bed and personal clothing of the men and women of the bourgeoisie for use in making winter underwear for the Red Guard army. The men of the bourgeoisie are being forced to make over their own lingerie into shirts and other garments.

The Communist government apparently is working against time in the hope that the peasants of Rumania will revolt and erect a Communist government.

Religious schools in Hungary have been closed. Representations by the Allies have saved the convents. The Communist government has made an announcement that it is proud of the fact that neither drunkenness nor begging in Hungary.

Guilty Austrians To Face Accusers

PARIS, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Information received by the French officials indicates that the Austrian chief delegates will arrive at St. Germain to-morrow evening. General Albertini, head of the Italian military mission in Vienna, accompanies the delegation.

In the peace treaty with Austria, a responsibility clause has been inserted identical with that in the German treaty, with the exception that the first clause, providing for the trial of former Emperor William, is omitted. The remaining clause makes provision for the trial of military offenders by an international court martial.

The frontier delimitation of the new Austria presents the one serious issue in the drawing of the treaty, somewhat similar to that of the Saar Valley in the German treaty. This is regarded as the lower Tyrol, a section of which is detached from Austria and placed within the boundaries of Italy. It includes the cities of Bozen and Merano, and an estimated German population of about 250,000.

Italy Gets Strategic Line

The reason for attaching this German-speaking population to Italy is the establishment of a strategic frontier, giving Italy adequate protection from invasion from the north. The old frontier ran south of the Alps with Italy on the downgrade and Austria on the commanding heights. The new frontier reverses this, giving Italy the heights and all the defensive passages. The former status gave Austria seven lines of approach, while Italy possessed only one main line for mobilizing its defenses. The new status places all these lines of approach under Italy.

As has been stated, the frontier line as drawn in the terms to be presented to the Austrians is the one laid down by the London, and although the treaty makes no mention of this fact, Italy sought this line as a permanent strategic defense, secured its insertion in the armistice terms and now cures its incorporation in the treaty.

"Not Last Word," Says Chancellor

BASEL, Switzerland, May 13.—The peace which Austria would make today is not the last word, D. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, declared to a crowd of demonstrators outside the City Hall in Vienna, says a dispatch from that city.

"In this terrible hour," the Chancellor said, "we shall not obtain the peace we expected and which we might have hoped for if the right of peoples to dispose of themselves had been realized. But this peace will not be the last word of the story. Our firmness must show that here lives a people which is determined to realize its right to dispose of itself."

Will Treat Austrians Less Like Enemies

More Cordiality Shown in the Preparation at St. Germain

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The arrangements for the reception of the Austrian peace delegates to-morrow evening, for their accommodation in the quiet suburban residence of the early French kings and the presentation to them of the conditions of peace, which are to be a duplication in many respects of those handed the Germans at Versailles, now are completed.

It is evident that the Austrians are to be treated less as enemies and subject to less restrictions than their German allies. They will be received on their arrival at St. Germain by Prefect Chaleil, of the Department of Seine-et-Oise, as the representative of the French government.

The museum of the château, containing relics of prehistoric times, which by unpremeditated irony had been selected for the ceremony of turning over to the delegates of the peace treaty, now is ready.

The room is much smaller than that at Versailles, where the Germans were informed of the demands of the allied and associated governments, and the conference tables, which are arranged in exactly the same form of hollow rectangles, crowd it to the limit. Notwithstanding the overcrowded conditions of the room, space again has been reserved for selected representatives of the press.

The Austrian delegation could reach St. Germain early in the afternoon, but in order to avoid a too public entry into the town the special train on which they are travelling will be routed so as to arrive in the evening at some small station outside St. Germain. From this station the delegates will be brought in automobiles, as inconspicuously as possible, to the quarters reserved for them in two hotels and three private villas.

The intention to quarter the Turks and Bulgarians in St. Germain on their arrival here has been abandoned, owing to lack of accommodations. They probably will be located in Meudon, southwest of Paris.

Prague University to Honor Wilson and Allied Leaders

PARIS, May 13.—The University of Prague has decided to honor several Allied statesmen by conferring degrees on them. The men to be honored are President Poincaré, President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and Professor Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, who will be made Doctors honoris causa.

Belgium Will Reduce Its Army to 100,000 Men

BRUSSELS, May 13.—Belgium's army at present numbers 210,000 men and 115,000 have been demobilized, the Minister of War has informed Parliament. The Minister said he would do his utmost to reduce the Belgian military forces to 100,000 men as soon as possible.

New Party on Way in Russia, Says Tredwell

Sincere Leaders of Revolution Are Forming a Conciliatory Branch, Reports U. S. Consul

Just Released by Reds

Bourgeoisie and Middle-Class Peasants May Come to Terms, Is His Opinion

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Realizing that the reign of terror practised by the Bolsheviks cannot last, numerous Russian communities are forming conciliatory parties, which are drawing supporters from all classes, Roger Culver Tredwell, the American Consul at Petrograd, who recently was released from internment by the Bolsheviks, to-day advised the State Department in a comprehensive report of Russian conditions.

Bolshevism, Mr. Tredwell said, has proved to be the "replacing of the bureaucracy of the Czar by the dictatorship of new and more ignorant oppressors of the Russian people." The Bolshevik platform, he tersely summarized thus:

"Our country, the whole world; our countrymen, the proletariat; our aim, to demolish nationalities, regions and frontiers; our one enemy, the bourgeoisie, with whom we shall never make peace regardless of the suffering caused by the methods necessary to secure results."

After serving at Petrograd Mr. Tredwell was assigned to Tashkent, Turkistan, where on October 25, 1918, he was interned by the Bolsheviks. He recently was released and proceeded to Copenhagen, from which he is expected to leave soon for Paris. He doubtless will return to the United States to make a complete report to the State Department, and be given an extended leave of absence from the rigors of the experience he has undergone at the hands of the Russian Reds.

Majority Are Indifferent

In his report Mr. Tredwell said: "The majority of Russian people are indifferent to the form of government and with their political inexperience and the terrorism created by the Red army any expression of democratic principles has been stifled. The Bolsheviks took hold of the machinery of the government by obscuring their methods with idealistic phrases, by playing upon the sentiment of the Russian people in their suddenly emancipated and naturally bewildered state."

The Bolsheviks drew their greatest support from the strong hatred which developed in 1917 against the reactionary policies of the then governing autocracy. The movement of the Bolsheviks, employing always altruistic phrases and playing not upon the intelligence of the great mass of Russian people but upon their human nature, is more of an outburst against oppression than an expression of political feeling.

"The Russian people had been led on to believe that they would become immediately prosperous in a revolution that would assume widespread proportions, but now this illusion has been dissipated; the people are becoming increasingly discontented with the despotism substituted for the promised freedom."

Got Views of Peasants

In the course of his travel from Tashkent, in Turkistan, to Petrograd, Consul Tredwell, in peasant clothes and accompanied by a Russian interpreter, made the widest range of inquiries, and obtained a representative point of view. He found, he said, not only general dissatisfaction with the existing conditions, but a growing feeling against the terrorist methods adopted by the Bolsheviks against those who disagree with them or who are accused of opposing them.

Significant in the present situation, Mr. Tredwell says, is the development of a conciliatory attitude toward the bourgeoisie and middle class peasants. This conciliatory attitude on paper is hard to carry out because of difficulty in restraining the passions of the uneducated.

Relations of Lithuanians And Poles More Friendly

PARIS, May 13.—Since the occupation of Vilna by Polish troops and the issuance of a proclamation by General Pilsudski, head of the Polish state, the relations between the Poles and the Lithuanians are reported here to have taken a more friendly turn. The Lithuanian government, which has its seat at Kovno, with M. Slezevicius at its head, has sent to Warsaw a mission headed by Dr. Saulis. The secretary of the mission is M. de Sumpas.

10% Discount

will be allowed this week on all purchases of

Gas Ranges

whether bought on a cash or instalment basis.

Do not miss this opportunity of getting the large or small, plain, enameled or nickled Gas Range that you want, with single or double or elevated oven.

Gas Ranges for Homes, Restaurants, Laundries, in fact, for any use in Manhattan or the Bronx.

This Week Only

Cash or on instalments you get a

10% Discount

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

Geo. B. Cortelyou, President

Religion Mocked by Bolshevik Outrages

Reds Force Mock Marriage Ceremony Over Priest and Mare in Church

LONDON, May 6.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—In the Caucasus, as elsewhere in Russia, the Bolsheviks are seeking to destroy religion by bringing it into contempt. According to a message from Reuters's correspondent at Ekaterinodar, they conducted in a church with all ceremonial a mock marriage between an aged priest and a mare. The choir was forced, under threats of death, to sing the psalms and canticles of the liturgy.

Among the official publications of the Moscow soviet is a parody in verse of the church funeral service, supposed to be performed over the body of a dog. The Moscow soviet also has issued a pamphlet depicting the supposed orgies of priests. These productions are being sent out in hundreds of thousands as Bolshevik propaganda.

In another church in the North Caucasus a bayonet was thrust through an ikon in such a way as to bore a hole in the mouth of Christ, and a cigarette was put in the hole. Below were scribbled some odious words.

A Moscow dispatch says that the Bolshevik leaders, in order to shake the faith of the masses, have caused the exhumation of the bones of Saint Tikhon and Saint Mitrofan. There is said to be a growing movement among the religious elements in Russia to bring about a protest of all churches of the world against the Metropolitan of Odessa may go abroad soon on behalf of the project.

Madame Tingley Wants Spiritual Peace With Enemy

Would Drop Things Material and Hold Out the Olive Branch of Fellowship Even to German People

With her dozen laurel-decked and rose-garlanded Raja-Yoga College girls grouped artistically around her, Mme. Tingley vigorously denounced the peace terms and held out the olive branch of fellowship to the people of Germany in Solian Hall last night. Her Theosophical followers, crowding the hall to capacity, applauding loudly when she declared that if the Declaration of Independence had been rightly interpreted the United States never would have been at war, and that the time had come to clasp hands with the enemy.

"We have been anxiously awaiting results from Europe," she said, in speaking of the peace terms. "Those bright minds over there no doubt are doing their best, but things are going slowly because they have to deal with the greed, the insincerity and the hypocrisy of all ages. Though we may have peace of sorts it will not be permanent. The reason is that the whole concentration of effort is on the material side. We have not yet had a proclamation touching on spiritual things."

"Let us rise in dignity. Let us send a message of fellowship to the other nations—even to Germany. In that spirit of brotherly love we should close the door of the past and show that we are divine in nature. This is the new duty that lies before us."

"I know that every mother and father who lost a boy in the war feels there should be a clause in the peace terms touching the spiritual side of man—a clause that will include Germany and all our enemies, no matter how great the faults. The people of Germany are God's creatures just as we are."

Relations of Lithuanians And Poles More Friendly

PARIS, May 13.—Since the occupation of Vilna by Polish troops and the issuance of a proclamation by General Pilsudski, head of the Polish state, the relations between the Poles and the Lithuanians are reported here to have taken a more friendly turn. The Lithuanian government, which has its seat at Kovno, with M. Slezevicius at its head, has sent to Warsaw a mission headed by Dr. Saulis. The secretary of the mission is M. de Sumpas.

Labor Cool to Peace Treaty, Hints Duncan

Fairly Satisfactory as a Whole, but We Did Not Get All That We Wanted, Says A. F. of L. Leader

Official Verdict Later

Exemption of the Oriental Workers From Restrictions Causes Objection

James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who, on account of the disability of Samuel Gompers, is presiding over the sessions of the executive council of the Federation in the Hotel Continental, admitted last night that some dissatisfaction is felt in official labor circles with the peace treaty.

"We did not," he said in reply to a question, "get all we wanted. However, I do not know of any one who is perfectly satisfied. On the whole, I think it is a fairly satisfactory document."

"The matter is not yet before the council as the mission which went abroad has not yet reported. The matter, therefore, will have to come up later."

Mr. Duncan did not indicate what the points of dissatisfaction are. It is understood, however, that one has to do with the exemption of Oriental workers and workers in backward countries generally from the operation of international labor laws, provided for in the labor covenant of the treaty. This was changed after Mr. Gompers and his associates left Paris. As it stands the matter of the eight hour day, closed shop reforms are recommended rather than mandated.

The reported intention of Arthur Henderson, the leader of the British Labor party, to visit the United States, was not discussed in the meeting, Mr. Duncan said.

"We know nothing of Henderson's intentions," said he, "except what has been printed in the papers. I know him well and saw him in Paris. If he comes he comes as a politician rather than as a trades unionist. He is an old campaigner, who knows his business. We would not butt into British affairs. If we did, Henderson and his people very properly would tell us to mind our own business. By the same token it would be presumptuous for Henderson to come here and try to tell us our business."

"Henderson represents a political party and not the British Federation of Trades Unions. When met him in Petrograd he was in the Cabinet. He has not been in office since the last election. The British Federation of Trades Unions probably will have representatives at the Atlantic City convention. As usual, they elected two delegates last year, but for some reason connected with the war they did not come over."

"These delegates came to us as representatives of a labor and not a political movement, just as other delegates have come in other years."

The matters taken up yesterday, Mr. Duncan said, had to do with jurisdictional disputes between subsidiary unions and routine matters generally. Later the council will take up the question of prohibition, reconstruction, including compulsory health insurance and immigration. Its findings on these matters will be reported to the annual convention of the Federation at Atlantic City June 9.

Mr. Gompers' strength was unequal to the strain of sitting through the full session. In the late afternoon, accompanied by his son and a nurse, he went for a short drive in the park.

"Talk about joy rides," he said, "I've been kept in one room for two weeks for a little jaunt in broad daylight down Broadway. If I were addicted to joy rides, that sort of treatment would cure me in very short order. It's like being in jail."

Saks' Chauffeur's Suits



are the finest obtainable, which accounts for our doing the largest motor apparel business in America.

We point with pride to our chauffeur's suits. We tailor them ourselves, taking extra pains to reinforce each garment wherever experience has taught us the strain is most severe.

And the splendid lines of each model give to the man at the wheel that neat, trim appearance which every owner admires.

At \$32.50 to \$55.00

None like them—Ask the man who bought one.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks' CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

A man's eyes are the windows of his judgment. Hence, in Saks-tailored Clothes, seeing is believing—and believing is buying.

Suits start at \$30
Top-coats at \$25

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



"Hats Exquisite" at \$10.85

In style they are a veritable triumph of the millinery art

With the coming of May come these delightful Summer hats in all their loveliness, each truly interpreting a new and very charming Parisian mode. Their brims are wide and airy, bedecked with garlands of flowers, or narrow and close-fitting with trimming more simple and demure. They are the best values in trimmed millinery anywhere assembled, and afford wonderful latitude for individual choice. A few of the styles:

Large Dress Hats, New Turbans, Dashing Small Hats, New Burnt Hackle-Feather-Brimmed Styles, Smart Chin Chin and Side Roll Sailor Types

in materials to match the new gowns, in some cases artistically combined with straws.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

"Fownes" 142 years the name of glove quality. Fownes Silk gloves are Fownes throughout—fit, style, durability. Double tipped. For men, women, children.

Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

FOWNES KID FITTING SILK GLOVES

Chinese Pleased by Allied Agreement To Make Great Loan

20 Americans To Be on Commission to Take Charge of Financial Assistance; Germans to Lose Rights

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, May 13.—The understanding reached by the British, American, French and Chinese banking groups regarding the four-power consortium which is to make loans to China will not prevent the German concessions in Shantung from reverting to Japan, according to American financial experts here.

Neither will it affect the other concessions granted by China to the Allied Powers, the construction or development of which has reached an advanced stage.

The idea of the American State Department in fathering the present consortium was to bring about the eventual elimination of spheres of influence in China and the substitution of a copartnership of the powers.

Allies Lack Money

It is understood that the ready acceptance of the new arrangement by the British and French was on account of their own inability to advance extensive loans, and therefore their need of American capital, and because their far-reaching pre-war concessions could not now be developed advantageously under the terms made with China.

The Chinese here are said to be gratified with the new financial consortium, regarding the partnership of America as a help to their own economic and intellectual support of Chinese integrity.

Peace in China Predicted

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It was believed here that the Chinese peace conference at Shanghai, which is seeking to find a basis of agreement between the North and the South which will assure the reunion, administratively, of the nation is approaching a settlement, but the negotiations are slow and the conference has so far only indicated the outline of a possible compromise.

The position taken by the Southern, or Canton, government, as the National Congress in Peking is unconstitutional, the legally constituted parliament having been, it is charged, arbitrarily dissolved. It is the dissolved parliament which is sitting in Canton, which is sitting in the Tokio "Asahi."

"Internationalization of China's railways was first mooted by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Liang Shih-ch'ang," he said. "Before Mr. Liang went to Europe as a special envoy, he made some arrangements while in America with the United States. Fearing to evoke unfavorable public opinion in China against him, he changed his attitude, and is now opposing the proposal, together with the Japanese and others."

The object of the syndicate organized at the instance of Liang and others is, of course, connected with the railways. The banks interested in the syndicate will each subscribe 30,000,000 Chinese dollars. This amount is not to be used for undertaking business enterprises, but is to be devoted, together with foreign capital, to the perfection of the uncompleted portion of the railways.

It is not yet known where the necessary capital will be found, but it is supposed that the larger part probably will come from the United States.

It seems that under the proposed plan for the internationalization of the Chinese railways Great Britain will be represented by twenty-two delegates on the executive committee, the United States by twenty and Japan by nine.

It is proper that Great Britain should have twenty-two representatives on the committee, but I wonder on what basis twenty representatives have been assigned for the United States. This, however, shows how great is the influence of the United States."

VIENNA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Reports from Budapest say that the position of the Hungarian Communist government appears to have grown stronger in the last few days.

The belief that the Rumanian advance has encouraged the Communists, who held that the Rumanians undertook more than they were able to accomplish if their intention was to reach Budapest. The Rumanians, however, have been effective in their attack on the Czechoslovak and have cut off communication between Budapest and Russia by way of the Ukraine.

The peace negotiations at Paris are

being watched closely by the Communist government. The "Volkstimme" and other newspapers in Budapest denounce the peace treaty as "capitalistic," aiming at the enslavement of "our noble German brothers."

Confiscate Bourgeoisie Shirts

Because there are no cloth factories in operation the Hungarian government has ordered further requisitions of cloth, cotton, linen goods and the bed and personal clothing of the men and women of the bourgeoisie for use in making winter underwear for the Red Guard army. The men of the bourgeoisie are being forced to make over their own lingerie into shirts and other garments.

The Communist government apparently is working against time in the hope that the peasants of Rumania will revolt and erect a Communist government.

Religious schools in Hungary have been closed. Representations by the Allies have saved the convents. The Communist government has made an announcement that it is proud of the fact that neither drunkenness nor begging in Hungary.

Guilty Austrians To Face Accusers

PARIS, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Information received by the French officials indicates that the Austrian chief delegates will arrive at St. Germain to-morrow evening. General Albertini, head of the Italian military mission in Vienna, accompanies the delegation.

In the peace treaty with Austria, a responsibility clause has been inserted identical with that in the German treaty, with the exception that the first clause, providing for the trial of former Emperor William, is omitted. The remaining clause makes provision for the trial of military offenders by an international court martial.

The frontier delimitation of the new Austria presents the one serious issue in the drawing of the treaty, somewhat similar to that of the Saar Valley in the German treaty. This is regarded as the lower Tyrol, a section of which is detached from Austria and placed within the boundaries of Italy. It includes the cities of Bozen and Merano, and an estimated German population of about 250,000.

Italy Gets Strategic Line

The reason for attaching this German-speaking population to Italy is the establishment of a strategic frontier, giving Italy adequate protection from invasion from the north. The old frontier ran south of the Alps with Italy on the downgrade